

10/25/2005

Bank: (Airline Transport Pilot)

Airman Knowledge Test Question Bank

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1. T34 ATP

Which is a purpose of wing-mounted vortex generators?

- A) Reduce the drag caused by supersonic flow over portions of the wing.
- B) Break the airflow over the wing so the stall will progress from the root out to the tip of the wing.
- C) Increase the onset of drag divergence and aid in aileron effectiveness at high speed.

2. J33 ATP

An ATC 'instruction'

- A) is the same as an ATC 'clearance.'
- B) must be 'read back' in full to the controller and confirmed before becoming effective.
- C) is a directive issued by ATC for the purpose of requiring a pilot to take a specific action.

3. X09 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 86 and 87.) What are descent time and distance under Operating Conditions S-1?

- A) 24 minutes, 118 NAM.
- B) 25 minutes, 118 NAM.
- C) 26 minutes, 125 NAM.

4. X09 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 48, 49, and 50.) What is the ground distance covered during en route climb for Operating Conditions W-4?

- A) 61.4 NM.
- B) 60.3 NM.
- C) 58.4 NM.

5. X09 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 48, 49, and 50.) What is the aircraft weight at the top of climb for Operating Conditions W-1?

- A) 81,550 pounds.
- B) 81,600 pounds.
- C) 81,400 pounds.

6. X09 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 51 and 52.) What is the total time from starting to the alternate through completing the approach for Operating Conditions L-1?

- A) 44 minutes.
- B) 30 minutes.
- C) 29 minutes.

7. X15 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 51 and 52.) What is the approximate landing weight for Operating Conditions L-1?

- A) 81,500 pounds.
- B) 79,000 pounds.
- C) 80,600 pounds.

8. X07 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 45, 46, and 47.) What are V1 and VR speeds for Operating Conditions A-1?

- A) V1 120.5 knots; VR 123.5 knots.
- B) V1 123.1 knots; VR 125.2 knots.
- C) V1 122.3 knots; VR 124.1 knots.

9. X07 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 53, 54, and 55.) What are V1, VR, and V2 speeds for Operating Conditions R-3?

- A) 136, 138, and 143 knots.
- B) 138, 138, and 142 knots.
- C) 143, 143, and 147 knots.

10. X07 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 53 and 55.) What is the STAB TRIM setting for Operating Conditions R-5?

- A) 7-1/2 ANU.
- B) 6-3/4 ANU.
- C) 8 ANU.

11. X09 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 56, 57, and 58.) How much fuel is burned during en route climb for Operating Conditions V-2?

- A) 2,600 pounds.
- B) 2,250 pounds.
- C) 2,400 pounds.

12. X09 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 56, 57, and 58.) What is the aircraft weight at the top of climb for Operating Conditions V-3?

- A) 82,500 pounds.
- B) 82,200 pounds.
- C) 82,100 pounds.

13. H848 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 119, 120, 121, and 122.) What is the total fuel required for the flight from BUF to ORD using .80 Mach?

- A) 19,388 pounds.
- B) 21,644 pounds.
- C) 22,094 pounds.

14. W06 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 115, 116, 117, 118, and 118C.) What is the specific range in nautical miles per 1,000 pounds of fuel from level-off to the ARLIN Intersection using .78 Mach?

- A) 48.8 NAM/1,000 pounds.
- B) 48.1 NAM/1,000 pounds.
- C) 48.0 NAM/1,000 pounds.

15. W06 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 119, 120, 121, and 122.) What is the specific range in nautical air miles per 1,000 pounds of fuel from level-off to start of descent using .78 Mach?

- A) 55.9 NAM/1000.
- B) 52.5 NAM/1000.
- C) 48.9 NAM/1000.

16. T45 ATP

Which of the following is considered a primary flight control?

- A) Elevator.
- B) Dorsal fin.

C) Slats.

17. T45 ATP

What is the purpose of an elevator trim tab?

- A) Modify the downward tail load for various airspeeds in flight eliminating flight-control pressures.
- B) Adjust the speed tail load for different airspeeds in flight allowing neutral control forces.
- C) Provide horizontal balance as airspeed is increased to allow hands-off flight.

18. M08 ATP

Freezing Point Depressant (FPD) fluids used for deicing

- A) on the ground, cause no performance degradation during takeoff.
- B) provide ice protection during flight.
- C) are intended to provide ice protection on the ground only.

19. T55 ATP

Which of the following will decrease the holding time during anti-icing using a two-step process?

- A) Apply heated Type 2 fluid.
- B) Increase the viscosity of Type 1 fluid.
- C) Decrease the water content.

20. J03 ATP

Identify touchdown zone lighting (TDZL).

- A) Two rows of transverse light bars disposed symmetrically about the runway centerline.
- B) Alternate white and green centerline lights extending from 75 feet from the threshold through the touchdown zone.
- C) Flush centerline lights spaced at 50-foot intervals extending through the touchdown zone.

21. J03 ATP

Which color on a tri-color VASI is a 'low' indication?

- A) Green.
- B) Amber.
- C) Red.

22. J03 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 131.) What is the runway distance remaining at 'C' for a nighttime takeoff on runway 9?

- A) 1,000 feet.
- B) 1,800 feet.

C) 1,500 feet.

23. J14 ATP

A minimum instrument altitude for enroute operations off of published airways which provides obstruction clearance of 1,000 feet in nonmountainous terrain areas and 2,000 feet in designated mountainous areas within the United States is called

- A) Minimum Obstruction Clearance Altitude (MOCA)
- B) Minimum Safe/Sector Altitude (MSA)
- C) Off-Route Obstruction Clearance Altitude (OROCA)

24. J14 ATP

Each pilot who deviates from an ATC clearance in response to a TCAS II, resolution advisory (RA) is expected to

- A) maintain the course and altitude resulting from the deviation, as ATC has radar contact.
- B) notify ATC of the deviation as soon as practicable.
- C) request ATC clearance for the deviation.

25. J15 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 202.) In block 3 of the flight plan, there is the following entry: B/B747/R. The 'R' will change to 'I' in February 1999. What will the 'I' indicate?

- A) That the flight plan contains an RNAV route.
- B) RNAV/Transponder/altitude encoding capability.
- C) RNAV/TCAS/Transponder/altitude encoding capability.

26. J31 ATP

What is the effect of alcohol consumption on functions of the body?

- A) Alcohol has an adverse effect, especially as altitude increases.
- B) Alcohol has little effect if followed by equal quantities of black coffee.
- C) Small amounts of alcohol in the human system increase judgment and decision-making abilities.

27. J31 ATP

Sudden penetration of fog can create the illusion of

- A) leveling off.
- B) pitching up.
- C) pitching down.

28. J42 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 106 and 107.) If the glide slope indication is lost upon passing HUNDA INT on the ILS RWY 25L approach at LAX, what action should the pilot take?

- A) Continue to the MAP, and execute the missed approach as indicated.
- B) Continue the approach as an LOC, and add 100 feet to the DH.
- C) Immediately start the missed approach direct to INISH INT.

29. H837 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 136 and 138.) Which displacement from the localizer centerline and glide slope at the 1,300-foot point from the runway is indicated?

- A) 28 feet above the glide slope and approximately 250 feet to the left of the runway centerline.
- B) 21 feet below the glide slope and approximately 320 feet to the right of the runway centerline.
- C) 21 feet above the glide slope and approximately 320 feet to the left of the runway centerline.

30. J42 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 202 and 206.) PTL 55 received the following clearance from SFO Approach Control. PTL 55 is cleared ILS RWY 19L at SFO, sidestep to RWY 19R. 1.3 times the V_{so} speed, of PTL 55, is 165 knots. What is the lowest minimum descent altitude (MDA) and the lowest visibility that PTL 55 may accomplish the sidestep?

- A) 340-1.
- B) 340-2.
- C) 340-1-1/2.

31. H830 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 125.) What is the magnetic bearing TO the station as indicated by illustration 4?

- A) 285°.
- B) 235°.
- C) 055°.

32. H830 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 125.) Which RMI illustration indicates the aircraft is located on the 055° radial of the station and heading away from the station?

- A) 2.
- B) 1.
- C) 3.

33. J01 ATP

How does the SDF differ from an ILS LOC?

- A) SDF - 15° usable off course indications, ILS - 35°.
- B) SDF - 6° or 12° wide, ILS - 3° to 6°.
- C) SDF - offset from runway plus 3°, ILS - aligned with runway.

34. M08 ATP

Test data indicate that ice, snow, or frost having a thickness and roughness similar to medium or coarse sandpaper on the leading edge and upper surface of a wing can

- A) reduce lift by as much as 30 percent and increase drag by 40 percent.
- B) increase drag and reduce lift by as much as 40 percent.
- C) reduce lift by as much as 40 percent and increase drag by 30 percent.

35. J42 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 193, 193A, 194, 195, 195A, 196, and 196A.) While being radar vectored for the ILS/DME RWY 35R, Denver Approach Control tells PIL 10 to contact the tower, without giving the frequency. What frequency should PIL 10 use for tower?

- A) 121.85.
- B) 124.3.
- C) 132.35.

36. J42 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 118A.) The touchdown zone elevation of the LOC BC RWY 26L approach at Phoenix Sky Harbor Intl is

- A) 1,131 feet.
- B) 1,130 feet.
- C) 1,132 feet.

37. J42 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 161A.) The La Guardia weather goes below minimums and New York Approach Control issues a clearance to N711JB, via radar vectors, to ASALT Intersection. What is the lowest altitude that Approach Control may clear N711JB to cross ASALT Intersection?

- A) 2,500 feet.
- B) 3,000 feet.
- C) 2,000 feet.

38. J36 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 121.) On the airway J220 (BUF R-158) SE of Buffalo, the MAA is 39,000 feet. What is the MAA on J547 between BUF and PMM?

- A) 60,000 feet.
- B) 45,000 feet.
- C) 43,000 feet.

39. J35 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 114.) What is the minimum crossing altitude at POM VORTAC when southwest bound on V210?

- A) 5,300 feet.
- B) 10,300 feet.
- C) 10,700 feet.

40. A01 ATP

"Operational control" of a flight refers to

- A) exercising the privileges of pilot in command of an aircraft.
- B) the specific duties of any required crewmember.
- C) exercising authority over initiating, conducting, or terminating a flight.

41. A01 ATP

What is the name of a plane beyond the end of a runway which does not contain obstructions and can be considered when calculating takeoff performance of turbine-powered aircraft?

- A) Stopway.
- B) Obstruction clearance plane.
- C) Clearway.

42. C20 ATP

An airport approved by the Administrator for use by an air carrier certificate holder for the purpose of providing service to a community when the regular airport is not available is a/an:

- A) alternate airport.
- B) provisional airport.
- C) destination airport.

43. D21 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 115, 116, 117, 118, 118A, 118B, and 118C.)

At ARLIN Intersection, PTL 130 is notified that the Phoenix Sky Harbor Airport is closed. PTL 130 is told to proceed to Tucson. PTL 130 is operating under FAR Part 121. The PIC on PTL 130 has less than 100 hours as PIC in the B-727 (approach category C).

What are the PIC's minimums for the VOR RWY 11L approach at Tucson Intl Airport?

- A) 2,960-1.
- B) 2,860-1/2.
- C) 2,900-1.

44. D09 ATP

For which of these aircraft is the 'clearway' for a particular runway considered in computing takeoff weight limitations?

- A) U.S. certified air carrier airplanes certificated after August 29, 1959.
- B) Turbine-engine-powered transport airplanes certificated after September 30, 1958.
- C) Those passenger-carrying transport aircraft certificated between August 26, 1957 and August 30, 1959.

45. D21 ATP

If a four-engine air carrier airplane is dispatched from an airport that is below landing minimums, what is the maximum distance that a departure alternate airport may be located from the departure airport?

- A) Not more than 2 hours at normal cruise speed in still air with one engine inoperative.
- B) Not more than 2 hours at cruise speed with one engine inoperative.
- C) Not more than 1 hour at normal cruise speed in still air with one engine inoperative.

46. D21 ATP

The minimum weather conditions that must exist for a domestic air carrier flight to take off from an airport that is not listed in the Air Carrier's Operations Specifications (takeoff minimums are not prescribed for that airport.) is

- A) 1,000 - 1, 900 - 11/4, or 800 - 2.
- B) 1,000 - 1, 900 - 11/2, or 800 - 2.
- C) 800 - 2, 1,100 - 1, or 900 - 11/2.

47. D21 ATP

What action is required prior to takeoff if snow is adhering to the wings of an air carrier airplane?

- A) Add 15 knots to the normal VR speed as the snow will blow off.
- B) Sweep off as much snow as possible and the residue must be polished smooth.
- C) Assure that the snow is removed from the airplane.

48. D05 ATP

Who must the crew of a domestic or flag air carrier airplane be able to communicate with, under normal conditions, along the entire route (in either direction) of flight?

- A) Appropriate dispatch office.
- B) Any FSS.
- C) ARINC.

49. D18 ATP

How does deadhead transportation, going to or from a duty assignment, affect the computation of flight time limits for air carrier flight crewmembers? It is

- A) not considered to be part of a rest period.
- B) considered part of the rest period for flight engineers and navigators.

C) considered part of the rest period if the flightcrew includes more than two pilots.

50. D20 ATP

An aircraft dispatcher declares an emergency for a flight and a deviation results. A written report shall be sent by the

- A) dispatcher to the FAA Administrator within 10 days.
- B) pilot in command to the FAA Administrator within 10 days.
- C) air carrier's operations manager to the FAA Administrator within 10 days.

51. D20 ATP

When carrying a passenger aboard an all-cargo aircraft, which of the following applies?

- A) Crew-type oxygen must be provided for the passenger.
- B) The passenger must have access to a seat in the pilot compartment.
- C) The pilot in command may authorize the passenger to be admitted to the crew compartment.

52. D20 ATP

Below what altitude, except when in cruise flight, are non-safety related cockpit activities by flight crewmembers prohibited?

- A) FL 180.
- B) 14,500 feet.
- C) 10,000 feet.

53. D21 ATP

When a pilot's flight time consists of 80 hours' pilot in command in a particular type airplane, how does this affect the minimums for the destination airport?

- A) Has no effect on destination but alternate minimums are no less than 300 and 1.
- B) Minimums are increased by 100 feet and 1/2 mile.
- C) Minimums are decreased by 100 feet and 1/2 mile.

54. D21 ATP

If a required instrument on a multiengine airplane becomes inoperative, which document dictates whether the flight may continue en route?

- A) An approved Minimum Equipment List for the airplane.
- B) Certificate holder's manual.
- C) Original dispatch release.

55. D21 ATP

By regulation, who shall provide the pilot in command of a domestic or flag air carrier airplane information concerning weather, and irregularities of facilities and services?

- A) Air route traffic control center.
- B) The aircraft dispatcher.
- C) Director of operations.

56. D11 ATP

For a flight over uninhabited terrain, an airplane operated by a flag or supplemental air carrier must carry enough appropriately equipped survival kits for

- A) all passenger seats.
- B) all aircraft occupants.
- C) all of the passengers, plus 10 percent.

57. D11 ATP

An airplane operated by a supplemental air carrier flying over uninhabited terrain must carry which emergency equipment?

- A) Suitable pyrotechnic signaling devices.
- B) Survival kit for each passenger.
- C) Colored smoke flares and a signal mirror.

58. D11 ATP

If there is a required emergency exit located in the flightcrew compartment, the door which separates the compartment from the passenger cabin must be

- A) unlocked during takeoff and landing.
- B) latched open during takeoff and landing.
- C) locked at all times, except during any emergency declared by the pilot in command.

59. D11 ATP

A crewmember interphone system is required on which airplane?

- A) A large airplane.
- B) An airplane with more than 19 passenger seats.
- C) A turbojet airplane.

60. D11 ATP

When must an air carrier airplane be DME equipped?

- A) For flights at or above FL 180.
- B) Whenever VOR navigational receivers are required.
- C) In Class E airspace for all IFR or VFR on Top operations.

61. D11 ATP

Where should the portable battery-powered megaphone be located if only one is required on a passenger-carrying airplane?

- A) In the cabin near the over-the-wing emergency exit.
- B) The most forward location in the passenger cabin.
- C) The most rearward location in the passenger cabin.

62. D11 ATP

If a passenger-carrying landplane is required to have an automatic deploying escape slide system, when must this system be armed?

- A) During taxi, takeoff, landing, and after ditching.
- B) Only for takeoff and landing.
- C) For taxi, takeoff, and landing.

63. D11 ATP

The supplemental oxygen requirements for passengers when a flight is operated at FL 250 is dependent upon the airplane's ability to make an emergency descent to a flight altitude of

- A) 14,000 feet within 4 minutes.
- B) 12,000 feet within 4 minutes or at a minimum rate of 2,500 ft/min, whichever is quicker.
- C) 10,000 feet within 4 minutes.

64. D11 ATP

When a pilot plans a flight using NDB NAVAIDS, which rule applies?

- A) The airplane must have sufficient fuel to proceed, by means of VOR NAVAIDS, to a suitable airport and complete an instrument approach by use of the remaining airplane radio system.
- B) The pilot must be able to return to the departure airport using other navigation radios.
- C) The airplane must have sufficient fuel to proceed, by means of VOR NAVAIDS, to a suitable airport and land.

65. D14 ATP

If a flight crewmember completes a required annual flight check in December 1987 and the required annual recurrent flight check in January 1989, the latter check is considered to have been taken in

- A) January 1989.
- B) November 1988.
- C) December 1988.

66. D16 ATP

Normally, a dispatcher should be scheduled for no more than

- A) 10 hours of duty in any 24 consecutive hours.
- B) 8 hours of service in any 24 consecutive hours.

C) 10 consecutive hours of duty.

67. D18 ATP

A flag air carrier may schedule a pilot to fly in an airplane, having two pilots and one additional flight crewmember, for no more than

- A) 8 hours during any 12 consecutive hours.
- B) 12 hours during any 24 consecutive hours.
- C) 10 hours during any 12 consecutive hours.

68. D19 ATP

The maximum number of hours that a supplemental air carrier pilot may fly, as a crewmember, in a commercial operation, in any 30 consecutive days is

- A) 120 hours.
- B) 300 hours.
- C) 100 hours.

69. D10 ATP

What restrictions must be observed regarding the carrying of cargo in the passenger compartment of an airplane operated under FAR Part 121?

- A) All cargo must be separated from the passengers by a partition capable of withstanding certain load stresses.
- B) Cargo may be carried aft of a divider if properly secured by a safety belt or other tiedown devices to withstand certain load stresses.
- C) All cargo must be carried in a suitable flame resistant bin and the bin must be secured to the floor structure of the airplane.

70. D13 ATP

Under which condition is a flight engineer required as a flight crewmember in FAR Part 121 operations?

- A) If the airplane is being flown on proving flights, with revenue cargo aboard.
- B) If required by the airplane's type certificate.
- C) If the airplane is powered by more than two turbine engines.

71. D11 ATP

Which equipment requirement must be met by an air carrier that elects to use a dual Inertial Navigation System (INS) on a proposed flight?

- A) Only one INS is required to be operative, if a Doppler Radar is substituted for the other INS.
- B) The dual system must consist of two operative INS units.
- C) A dual VORTAC/ILS system may be substituted for an inoperative INS.

72. D13 ATP

Which document includes descriptions of the required crewmember functions to be performed in the event of an emergency?

- A) Airplane Flight Manual.
- B) Pilot's Emergency Procedures Handbook.
- C) Certificate holder's manual.

73. D13 ATP

A flight navigator or a specialized means of navigation is required aboard an air carrier airplane operated outside the 48 contiguous United States and District of Columbia when

- A) operations are conducted IFR or VFR on Top.
- B) the airplane's position cannot be reliably fixed for a period of more than 1 hour.
- C) operations are conducted over water more than 50 miles from shore.

74. A20 ATP

When a temporary replacement is received for an airman's medical certificate, for what maximum time is this document valid?

- A) 30 days.
- B) 90 days.
- C) 60 days.

75. A21 ATP

How soon after the conviction for driving while intoxicated by alcohol or drugs shall it be reported to the FAA, Civil Aviation Security Division?

- A) No later than 60 days after the motor vehicle action.
- B) No later than 30 working days after the motor vehicle action.
- C) Required to be reported upon renewal of medical certificate.

76. A25 ATP

In a 24-hour consecutive period, what is the maximum time, excluding briefing and debriefing, that an airline transport pilot may instruct other pilots in air transportation service?

- A) 6 hours.
- B) 10 hours.
- C) 8 hours.

77. B11 ATP

A function of the minimum equipment list is to indicate instruments or equipment which

- A) may be inoperative prior to beginning a flight in an aircraft.
- B) are required to be operative for overwater passenger air carrier flights.

C) may be inoperative for a one-time ferry flight of a large airplane to a maintenance base.

78. B11 ATP

When is DME required for an instrument flight?

- A) Above 12,500 feet MSL.
- B) In terminal radar service areas.
- C) At or above 24,000 feet MSL if VOR navigational equipment is required.

79. B10 ATP

What minimum ground visibility may be used instead of a prescribed visibility criteria of RVR 16 when that RVR value is not reported?

- A) 1/4 SM.
- B) 3/8 SM.
- C) 3/4 SM.

80. B07 ATP

A person may not act as a crewmember of a civil aircraft if alcoholic beverages have been consumed by that person within the preceding

- A) 12 hours.
- B) 24 hours.
- C) 8 hours.

81. B10 ATP

Which ground components are required to be operative for a Category II approach in addition to LOC, glide slope, marker beacons, and approach lights?

- A) Radar and RVR.
- B) HIRL, TDZL, RCLS, and RVR.
- C) RCLS and REIL.

82. B08 ATP

During an emergency, a pilot in command does not deviate from an FAR rule but is given priority by ATC. To whom or under what condition is the pilot required to submit a written report?

- A) Upon request by ATC, submit a written report to the ATC manager.
- B) To the manager of the facility in control at the time of the deviation.
- C) To the manager of the General Aviation District Office.

83. B10 ATP

While in IFR conditions, a pilot experiences two-way radio communications failure. Which route should be flown in the absence of an ATC assigned route or a route ATC has advised to expect in a further clearance?

- A) The most direct route to the filed alternate airport.
- B) The route filed in the flight plan.
- C) An off-airway route to the point of departure.

84. C10 ATP

When a passenger notifies the certificate holder prior to checking baggage that an unloaded weapon is in the baggage, what action is required by regulation regarding this baggage?

- A) The baggage must remain locked and carried in an area that is inaccessible to the passenger, and only the passenger retains the key.
- B) The baggage must remain locked and stored where it would be inaccessible, and custody of the key shall remain with a designated crewmember.
- C) The baggage may be carried in the flightcrew compartment, provided the baggage remains locked, and the key is given to the pilot in command.

85. F02 ATP

(Refer to appendix 1, Excerpt from CFR 49, Part 172.) If not excepted, what label, if any, must be placed on a package containing acetone?

- A) POISON.
- B) FLAMMABLE LIQUID.
- C) No label is required.

86. G11 ATP

What period of time must a person be hospitalized before an injury may be defined by the NTSB as a 'serious injury'?

- A) 48 hours; commencing within 7 days after date of the injury.
- B) 72 hours; commencing within 10 days after date of injury.
- C) 10 days, with no other extenuating circumstances.

87. I57 ATP

The TWEB Route Forecasts and Synopses are issued by the Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs) four times per day. The TWEB forecast is valid for an

- A) 8-hour period.
- B) 15-hour period.
- C) 12-hour period.

88. I57 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 147.) At which time is IFR weather first predicted at Lubbock (KLBB)?

- A) 2100Z.
- B) 0400Z.
- C) 0100Z.

89. I55 ATP

If squalls are reported at the destination airport, what wind conditions existed at the time?

- A) Sudden increases in wind speed of at least 15 knots to a sustained wind speed of 20 knots, lasting for at least 1 minute.
- B) Rapid variation in wind direction of at least 20° and changes in speed of at least 10 knots between peaks and lulls.
- C) A sudden increase in wind speed of at least 16 knots, the speed rising to 22 knots or more for 1 minute or longer.

90. J15 ATP

NOTAM (L)'s are used to disseminate what type of information?

- A) Time critical information of a permanent nature that is not yet available in normally published charts.
- B) Taxi closures, personnel and equipment near or crossing runways, airport lighting aids that do not affect instrument approach criteria, and airport rotating beacon outages.
- C) Conditions of facilities en route that may cause delays.

91. I59 ATP

What is indicated on the Weather Depiction Chart by a continuous smooth line enclosing a hatched geographic area?

- A) The entire area has ceilings less than 1,000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles.
- B) Reporting stations within the enclosed area are all showing IFR conditions at the time of the report.
- C) More than 50 percent of the area enclosed by the smooth line is predicted to have IFR conditions.

92. I25 ATP

Convective clouds which penetrate a stratus layer can produce which threat to instrument flight?

- A) Freezing rain.
- B) Embedded thunderstorms.
- C) Clear air turbulence.

93. I30 ATP

Where do squall lines most often develop?

- A) Ahead of a cold front.

- B) In an occluded front.
- C) Behind a stationary front.

94. H125 ATP

What is the maximum allowable weight that may be carried on a pallet which has the dimensions of 81 X 83 inches?

Floor load limit - 180 lb/sq ft

Pallet weight - 82 lb

Tiedown devices - 31 lb

- A) 8,403.7 pounds.
- B) 8,290.8 pounds.
- C) 8,321.8 pounds.

95. H125 ATP

What is the maximum allowable weight that may be carried on a pallet which has the dimensions of 36.5 X 48.5 inches?

Floor load limit 112 lb/sq ft

Pallet weight 45 lb

Tiedown devices 29 lb

- A) 1,331.8 pounds.
- B) 1,347.8 pounds.
- C) 1,302.8 pounds.

96. H125 ATP

What is the maximum allowable weight that may be carried on a pallet which has the dimensions of 96.1 X 133.3 inches?

Floor load limit 249 lb/sq ft

Pallet weight 347 lb

Tiedown devices 134 lb

- A) 21,669.8 pounds.
- B) 22,120.8 pounds.
- C) 21,803.8 pounds.

97. H129 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 77, 79, and 80.) What is the gross weight index for Loading Conditions WT-6?

- A) 181,340.5 index.
- B) 165,991.5 index.

C) 156,545.0 index.

98. H129 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 44.) What is the new CG if the weight is removed from the forward compartment under Loading Conditions WS 1?

- A) 27.1 percent MAC.
- B) 30.0 percent MAC.
- C) 26.8 percent MAC.

99. H615 ATP

In a light, twin-engine airplane with one engine inoperative, when is it acceptable to allow the ball of a slip-skid indicator to be deflected outside the reference lines?

- A) When practicing imminent stalls in a banked attitude.
- B) While maneuvering at minimum controllable airspeed to avoid overbanking.
- C) When operating at any airspeed greater than VMC.

100. W16 ATP

What is the condition known as when gusts cause a sweptwing-type airplane to roll in one direction while yawing in the other?

- A) Wingover.
- B) Porpoise.
- C) Dutch roll.

101. H919 ATP

How can turbulent air cause an increase in stalling speed of an airfoil?

- A) A decrease in angle of attack.
- B) An abrupt change in relative wind.
- C) Sudden decrease in load factor.

102. H1404 ATP

Precision Runway Monitoring (PRM) is

- A) an airborne RADAR system for monitoring approaches to two runways.
- B) a RADAR system for monitoring approaches to closely spaced parallel runways.
- C) a high update rate RADAR system for monitoring multiple aircraft ILS approaches to a single runway.

103. H950 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 12.) Given the following conditions, what is the minimum torque for takeoff?

Pressure altitude	3,500 ft	
Temperature (OAT)	+43 °C	
Ice vanes		Retracted

- A) 3,000 foot-pound.
- B) 3,110 foot-pound.
- C) 3,050 foot-pound.

104. H848 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 103, 104, 105, and 106.) Estimate the total fuel required to be on the aircraft, prior to taxi at Tucson Intl.

- A) 2,223 pounds.
- B) 2,447 pounds.
- C) 2,327 pounds.

105. H593 ATP

What effect, if any, does altitude have on VMC for an airplane with unsupercharged engines?

- A) None.
- B) Decreases with altitude.
- C) Increases with altitude.

106. J05 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 223.) The `runway hold position` sign denotes

- A) an entrance to runway from a taxiway
- B) intersecting runways.
- C) an area protected for an aircraft approaching a runway.

107. J06 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 127.) Which altitude is appropriate for circle 6 (top of Class G airspace)?

- A) 500 feet AGL.
- B) 1,200 feet AGL.
- C) 700 feet AGL.

108. J18 ATP

What is the difference between a visual and a contact approach?

- A) A visual approach is an IFR authorization while a contact approach is a VFR authorization.
- B) Both are the same but classified according to the party initiating the approach.
- C) A visual approach is initiated by ATC while a contact approach is initiated by the pilot.

109. J42 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 122, and appendix 1, legend 9.) What is the approximate rate of descent required (for planning purposes) to maintain the electronic glide slope at 120 KIAS with a reported headwind component of 15 knots?

- A) 635 ft/min.
- B) 650 ft/min.
- C) 555 ft/min.

110. H1433 ATP

How can the pilot determine, for an ILS runway equipped with MALSR, that there may be a penetration of the obstacle identification surfaces (OIS), and care should be taken in the visual segment to avoid any obstacles?

- A) The runway has a visual approach slope indicator (VASI).
- B) The published visibility for the ILS is no lower than 3/4 SM.
- C) The approach chart has a visual descent point (VDP) published.

111. H1414 ATP

An airport may not be qualified for alternate use if

- A) the airport has AWOS-3 weather reporting.
- B) the airport is located next to a restricted or prohibited area.
- C) the NAVAIDS used for the final approach are unmonitored.

112. J01 ATP

What documents the authorized operational level of LORAN-C?

- A) An entry in the aircraft maintenance logbook giving place, date, and signature of authorizing official.
- B) The Airplane Flight Manual Supplement or FAA Form 337, Major Repair and Alteration.
- C) A placard stating 'KIRAB-C APPROVED FOR IFR.'

113. H831 ATP

When is the course deviation indicator (CDI) considered to have a full-scale deflection?

- A) When the CDI deflects from full-scale left to full-scale right, or vice versa.
- B) When the CDI deflects from half-scale left to half-scale right, or vice versa.
- C) When the CDI deflects from the center of the scale to full-scale left or right.

114. H837 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 173A.) During the approach (ILS RWY 10 at SYR) while maintaining an on glide slope indication with a groundspeed of 110 knots, what was the approximate rate of descent for PTZ 70?

- A) 475 feet per minute.
- B) 690 feet per minute.
- C) 585 feet per minute.

115. J36 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 171.) The facility (Kankakee) that is located 9 miles NE of Chicago Midway or 27 miles SSE of Northbrook (OBK) is a/an

- A) Aeronautical Radio Inc. (AIRINC) transmitter.
- B) Flight Service, Remote Communications Outlet.
- C) Automated Weather Observing System (AWOS-ASOS) with frequency.

116. J34 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 99 and 101.) Which frequency should be selected to check airport conditions and weather prior to departure at DFW Intl?

- A) 117.0 MHz.
- B) 135.5 MHz.
- C) 134.9 MHz.

117. J34 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 104.) What effect on the takeoff run can be expected on Rwy 11R at Tucson Intl?

- A) Takeoff length shortened to 6,986 feet by displaced threshold.
- B) Takeoff run will be lengthened by the 0.6 percent upslope of the runway.
- C) Takeoff run shortened by 0.6 percent runway slope to the SE.

118. A02 ATP

Which is the correct symbol for design cruising speed?

- A) V_C .
- B) V_{MA} .
- C) V_S .

119. E05 ATP

No person may serve, as second in command of an aircraft (under part 135), unless they hold a commercial pilot certificate with the appropriate category, class rating and an instrument rating. For flight under IFR, that person must have accomplished within the last 6 months, the recent instrument requirements of

- A) holding procedures, using the navigation systems for intercepting and tracking courses, and 6 instrument approaches.

B) using the navigation systems for interception and tracking of courses, 6 instrument low approaches and holding.

C) using the navigation systems to intercept and track 3 inbound/3outbound courses, 6 holding patterns and 6 instrument approaches..

120. E07 ATP

A pilot in command who is authorized to use an autopilot system, in place of a second in command, may take the autopilot check

A) concurrently with the instrument proficiency check, but at 12 month intervals.

B) concurrently with the competency check, providing the check is taken at 12 month intervals.

C) in any aircraft appropriately equipped, providing the check is taken at 6 month intervals.

121. E04 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 173, and 173A.) The PIC of PTZ 70 has less than 100 hours of PIC time in the BE 1900. Due to BUF weather being 100 feet, 1/4 mile in blowing snow, which is below landing minimums, the PIC requested and received clearance to SYR, the filed alternate.

Under Part 135 what are the PIC's minimums at SYR for the ILS RWY 10?

A) 800/2.

B) 671/40.

C) 771/64.

122. E04 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 182A.) The PIC on EAB 90 has not flown 100 hours as PIC in the BE 1900 (CAT B aircraft). What are the minimums for the PIC when flying the ILS RWY 09R, at PHL?

A) 321/36.

B) 221/18.

C) 321/42.

123. E08 ATP

The certificate holder must give instruction on such subjects as respiration, hypoxia, gas expansion, and decompression to crewmembers who serve in operations above

A) FL 180.

B) FL 250.

C) FL 200.

124. E02 ATP

Above which altitude/flight level must at least one of the two pilots, at the controls of a pressurized aircraft (with quick-donning masks) wear a secured and sealed oxygen mask?

A) FL 300.

B) FL 250.

C) FL 350.

125. E02 ATP

A flight attendant crewmember is required on aircraft having a passenger seating configuration, excluding any pilot seat, of

A) 19 or more.

B) 20 or more.

C) 15 or more.

126. E02 ATP

Before each takeoff, the pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers shall ensure that all passengers have been orally briefed on the

A) use of seatbelts, smoking, and location and use of survival equipment.

B) location of normal and emergency exits, oxygen masks, and life preservers.

C) use of safety belts, location and operation of fire extinguishers, and smoking.

127. E02 ATP

Which restriction must be observed regarding the carrying of cargo in the passenger compartment?

A) It is packaged or covered to avoid possible injury to occupants.

B) Cargo carried in passenger seats must be forward of all passengers.

C) All cargo must be carried in a suitable bin and secured to a passenger seat or the floor structure of the aircraft.

128. E02 ATP

A commuter air carrier certificate holder plans to assign a pilot as pilot in command of an aircraft having eight passenger seats to be used in passenger-carrying operations. Which experience requirement must that pilot meet if the aircraft is to be flown with an operative approved autopilot and no second in command?

A) 50 hours and 10 landings as pilot in command in the make and model.

B) 100 hours as pilot in command in the category, class, and type.

C) 100 hours as pilot in command in the make and model.

129. E01 ATP

A certificate holder must have 'exclusive use' of

A) at least one aircraft that meets the requirements of the specific operations authorized in the certificate holder's Operations Specifications.

B) at least one aircraft that meets the requirements of each kind of operation authorized in the Operations Specifications.

C) at least one aircraft that meets the requirements of at least one kind of operation authorized in the certificate holder's Operations Specifications.

130. E01 ATP

An aircraft being operated outside of the United States, over a foreign country, by a 14 CFR part 135 operator must comply with

- A) rules of the U.S. State Department and the foreign country.
- B) regulations of the foreign country.
- C) the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Annex 3, Rules of the Air.

131. E03 ATP

In which airplanes is a ground proximity warning system required?

- A) Turbine-powered aircraft having a passenger seating configuration, including any pilot seat, of 10 seats or more.
- B) Turbine-powered airplanes having a passenger seating configuration, excluding any pilot seat, of 10 seats or more.
- C) All airplanes having a passenger seating configuration, excluding any pilot seat, of 10 seats or more.

132. E03 ATP

Which is a requirement for life preservers during extended overwater operations? Each life preserver must be equipped with

- A) one flashlight having at least two size 'D' cells or equivalent.
- B) a dye marker.
- C) an approved survivor locator light.

133. E04 ATP

Which is an operational requirement concerning ice, snow, or frost on structural surfaces?

- A) If snow, ice, or frost is adhering to the airplane's lift or control surfaces, but polished smooth, a takeoff may be made.
- B) A takeoff may be made with ice, snow, or frost adhering to the wings or stabilizing or control surfaces, but polished smooth, if the anti-icing and deicing equipment is operating.
- C) A takeoff may not be made if ice or snow is adhering to the wings or stabilizing or control surfaces.

134. E03 ATP

During which time period must a required voice recorder of a passenger-carrying airplane be continuously operated?

- A) From engine start at departure airport to engine shutdown at landing airport.

B) From the use of the checklist before the flight to completion of the final check at the end of the flight.

C) From the beginning of taxi to the end of the landing roll.

135. E03 ATP

Which aircraft must be equipped with an approved public address and crewmember interphone system?

A) Multiengine aircraft having a passenger seating configuration of 10 seats or more.

B) All turbine-engine-powered aircraft having a seating configuration of more than 19 seats.

C) Aircraft having a passenger seating configuration, excluding any pilot seat, of more than 19 seats.

136. E03 ATP

Which performance requirement applies to passenger-carrying land airplanes being operated over water?

A) Multiengine airplanes must be able to climb, with the critical engine inoperative, at least 100 ft/min at 1,000 feet above the surface.

B) Single-engine airplanes must be operated at an altitude that will allow them to reach land in case of engine failure.

C) Multiengine airplanes must be able to climb, with the critical engine inoperative, at least 50 ft/min at 1,500 feet above the surface.

137. B08 ATP

A pilot approaching to land a turbine-powered aircraft on a runway served by a VASI shall

A) maintain an altitude at or above the glide slope until a lower altitude is necessary for a safe landing.

B) use the VASI only when weather conditions are below basic VFR.

C) not use the VASI unless a clearance for a VASI approach is received.

138. K04 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 144.) How will the aircraft in position 4 be affected by a microburst encounter?

A) Performance increasing with a tailwind and updraft.

B) Performance decreasing with a headwind and downdraft.

C) Performance decreasing with a tailwind and downdraft.

139. I24 ATP

Which conditions result in the formation of frost?

A) The temperature of the collecting surface is at or below freezing and small droplets of moisture are falling.

B) Temperature of the collecting surface is below the dewpoint and the dewpoint is also below freezing.

C) Dew collects on the surface and then freezes because the surface temperature is lower than the air temperature.

140. H940 ATP

What are some characteristics of an airplane loaded with the CG at the aft limit?

A) Lowest stall speed, lowest cruise speed, and highest stability.

B) Highest stall speed, highest cruise speed, and least stability.

C) Lowest stall speed, highest cruise speed, and least stability.

141. H129 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11.) What is the CG in inches from datum under Loading Conditions BE-1?

A) Station 290.3.

B) Station 291.8.

C) Station 285.8.

142. H129 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11.) What is the CG shift if the passengers in row 1 are moved to seats in row 9 under Loading Conditions BE-1?

A) 6.2 inches aft.

B) 1.5 inches aft.

C) 5.6 inches aft.

143. H703 ATP

Why are the rotor blades more efficient when operating in ground effect?

A) Induced drag is reduced.

B) Downwash velocity is accelerated.

C) Induced angle of attack is increased.

144. H709 ATP

What corrective action can a pilot take to prevent a retreating blade stall at its onset?

A) Reduce collective pitch and increase rotor RPM.

B) Reduce collective pitch and decrease rotor RPM.

C) Increase collective pitch and increase rotor RPM.

145. H808 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 113 and 114.) What TAS would be required to arrive at POM VORTAC 1 hour after passing DAG VORTAC?

- A) 102 knots.
- B) 108 knots.
- C) 105 knots.

146. H928 ATP

What is the reason for variations in geometric pitch along a propeller or rotor blade?

- A) It permits a relatively constant angle of incidence along its length when in cruising flight.
- B) It permits a relatively constant angle of attack along its length when in cruising flight.
- C) It prevents the portion of the blade near the hub or root from stalling during cruising flight.

147. H754 ATP

What type frequency vibration is associated with the main rotor system?

- A) Medium frequency.
- B) High frequency.
- C) Low frequency.

148. H701 ATP

Which type rotor system is more susceptible to ground resonance?

- A) Rigid rotor system.
- B) Fully articulated rotor system.
- C) Semi-rigid rotor system.

149. H754 ATP

What type frequency vibration is associated with a defective transmission?

- A) Medium frequency.
- B) Low frequency.
- C) High frequency.

150. J13 ATP

What is a helicopter pilot's responsibility when cleared to 'air taxi' on the airport?

- A) Taxi direct to destination as quickly as possible.
- B) Taxi below 100 feet AGL avoiding other aircraft and personnel.
- C) Taxi at hover altitude using taxiways.

151. H744 ATP

How should the pilot execute a pinnacle-type approach to a rooftop heliport in conditions of high wind and turbulence?

- A) Steeper-than-normal approach, maintaining the desired angle of descent with collective.
- B) Shallow approach, maintaining a constant line of descent with cyclic.
- C) Normal approach, maintaining a slower-than-normal rate of descent with cyclic.

152. H1465 ATP

Which of the following are required for a helicopter ILS approach with a decision height lower than 200 feet HAT?

- A) Special aircrew training and aircraft certification.
- B) Both a marker beacon and a radio altimeter.
- C) ATP helicopter certificate and CAT II certification.

153. J01 ATP

What does operational flexibility of the Microwave Landing System (MLS) include?

- A) An azimuth of 40° in width providing obstacle clearance within 22 NM of the airport.
- B) Curved and segmented approaches collocated with a fixed glidepath angle.
- C) Selectable glidepath angles and boundaries providing obstruction clearance in the terminal area.

154. J41 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 112.) What action should the pilot take if communications were lost during the Cugar Four Arrival, after turning on the 305 radial of IAH?

- A) Proceed direct to IAH VORTAC, then outbound on the IAH R-125 for a procedure turn for final approach.
- B) Proceed direct to IAH VORTAC, then to either IAF on the IAH 10 DME Arc to final approach.
- C) From BANTY INT, proceed to the IAF on the IAH R-290, then continue on the IAH 10 DME Arc to final approach.

155. J16 ATP

What minimum information does an abbreviated departure clearance 'cleared as filed' include?

- A) Clearance limit, en route altitude, and SID, if appropriate.
- B) Destination airport, en route altitude, and SID, if appropriate.
- C) Clearance limit and en route altitude.

156. H852 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 123.) You receive this ATC clearance:

'...CLEARED TO THE ABC VORTAC. HOLD SOUTH ON THE ONE EIGHT ZERO RADIAL...'

What is the recommended procedure to enter the holding pattern?

- A) Direct only.

- B) Parallel only.
- C) Teardrop only.

157. J42 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 133 and appendix 1, legend 22.) Which navigation frequency must be used for the LORAN RNAV RWY 15 to the Burlington Intl Airport?

- A) MWX9960.
- B) W=10.0; X=09.8.
- C) BTV9960.

158. E11 ATP

Who is responsible for submitting a Mechanical Reliability Report?

- A) Each certificate holder.
- B) Chief inspector at the facility where the condition is found.
- C) Director of maintenance at the facility that discovers the reportable condition.

159. E10 ATP

If a certificate holder makes arrangements for another person to perform aircraft maintenance, that maintenance shall be performed in accordance with the

- A) provisions of a contract prepared by a certificate holder and approved by the supervising FAA district office.
- B) certificate holder's manual and FAR Parts 43, 91, and 135.
- C) provisions and standards as outlined in the certificate holder's manual.

160. E06 ATP

Pilot flight time limitations under FAR Part 135 are based

- A) solely on flight time accumulated in air taxi operations.
- B) on the flight time accumulated in any commercial flying.
- C) solely on flight time accumulated during commercial flying, in the last 30 day and/or 12 month period.

161. E06 ATP

What minimum rest period must be provided for a pilot assigned to Helicopter Hospital Emergency Medical Evacuation Service (HEMES) who has been on duty for a 47-hour period?

- A) 16 consecutive hours.
- B) 12 consecutive hours.
- C) 14 consecutive hours.

162. E01 ATP

If previous arrangements have not been made by the operator, where can the procedures for servicing the aircraft be found?

- A) Certificate holder's manual.
- B) Certificate holder's maintenance manual.
- C) Pilot's Handbook.

163. E01 ATP

What document contains procedures that explain how the required return-to-service conditions have been met?

- A) Maintenance manual.
- B) Certificate holder's manual.
- C) Pilot's Handbook.

164. E03 ATP

What are the empty weight and balance currency requirements for aircraft used in air taxi service?

- A) The empty weight and CG of multiengine aircraft must have been calculated from an actual weighing within the previous 36 calendar months.
- B) The empty weight and CG of multiengine and single-engine aircraft must have been calculated from an actual weighing within the previous 36 calendar months.
- C) The empty weight and CG must have been calculated from an actual weighing within the previous 24 calendar months unless the original Airworthiness Certificate was issued within the previous 36 calendar months.

165. E03 ATP

Which condition must be met to conduct IFR operations from an airport that is not at the location where weather observations are made?

- A) The Administrator must issue Operations Specifications that permit the procedure.
- B) An 'Authorization Letter' permitting the procedure must be issued by the FAA district office charged with the overall inspection of the certificate holder..
- C) A 'Letter of Waiver' authorizing the procedure must be issued by the Administrator, after an investigation by the U.S. National Weather Service and the FSDO which find the standard of safety to be satisfactory.

166. E03 ATP

The weight and CG of an aircraft used in air taxi service must have been calculated from those values established by actual weighing of the aircraft within what period of time?

- A) Multiengine aircraft, last 36 calendar months; single-engine, last 24 calendar months.
- B) Multiengine and single-engine aircraft, preceding 36 calendar months.
- C) Multiengine aircraft, preceding 36 calendar months.

167. H130 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34.) Given Loading Conditions BL-6, what is the effect on lateral CG if the outside passengers from each row on the left side are deplaned? Deplaned passenger weights are 170 pounds each.

- A) CG shifts 1.5 inches right, out of limits.
- B) CG shifts 1.6 inches left, out of limits.
- C) CG shifts 1.4 inches right, within limits.

168. H129 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 29, 31, 32, and 33.) What is the CG shift if all passengers in row 1 are moved to row 4 under Operating Conditions BL-1?

- A) 5.0 inches aft.
- B) 0.19 inch aft.
- C) 4.1 inches aft.

169. H912 ATP

What will be the ratio between airspeed and lift if the angle of attack and other factors remain constant and airspeed is doubled? Lift will be

- A) four times greater.
- B) the same.
- C) two times greater.

170. H917 ATP

What is a characteristic of longitudinal instability?

- A) Bank oscillations becoming progressively greater.
- B) Aircraft constantly tries to pitch down.
- C) Pitch oscillations becoming progressively greater.

171. H950 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 15, 16, and 17.) What is the two-engine rate of climb after takeoff in climb configuration for Operating Conditions BE-21?

- A) 2,450 ft/min.
- B) 1,350 ft/min.
- C) 2,300 ft/min.

172. H949 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 19 and 20.) Which statement is true regarding performance with one engine inoperative for Operating Conditions BE-27?

- A) Service ceiling is below the MEA.

B) Bleed air OFF improves service ceiling by 3,000 feet.

C) Climb rate at the MEA is more than 50 ft/min.

173. H948 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.) What is the en route time of the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-34?

A) 1 hour 6 minutes.

B) 1 hour 11 minutes.

C) 1 hour 3 minutes.

174. H948 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.) What is the en route time of the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-35?

A) 1 hour 8 minutes.

B) 1 hour 6 minutes.

C) 1 hour 10 minutes.

175. H950 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 26.) What are the time and distance to descend from 18,000 feet to 2,500 feet?

A) 10.0 minutes, 36 NM.

B) 9.8 minutes, 33 NM.

C) 10.3 minutes, 39 NM.

176. X09 ATP

Maximum range performance of a turbojet aircraft is obtained by which procedure as aircraft weight reduces?

A) Increasing speed or decreasing altitude.

B) Increasing altitude or decreasing speed.

C) Increasing speed or altitude.

177. H950 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 14.) Given the following conditions, what is the accelerate-stop field length?

Pressure altitude 6,000 ft

Temperature (OAT) +10 °C

Weight 16,600 lb

Wind component 15 kts HW

Ice vanes Retracted

- A) 4,950 feet.
- B) 5,300 feet.
- C) 4,800 feet.

178. H848 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 179, 180A, 181, 182, and 182A.) The time enroute from Newport News/Williamsburg Intl to Philadelphia Intl via the flight plan of EAB 90 is

- A) 1 hour 29 minutes.
- B) 1 hour 27 minutes.
- C) 1 hour 31 minutes.

179. J01 ATP

How may a pilot determine if a LORAN-C receiver is authorized for IFR operations?

- A) An airframe logbook entry that the LORAN-C receiver has been checked within the previous 30-calendar days.
- B) Consult the Airplane Flight Manual Supplement.
- C) A placard stating, 'LORAN-C APPROVED FOR IFR EN ROUTE, TERMINAL AND APPROACH SEGMENTS.'

180. T45 ATP

When are inboard ailerons normally used?

- A) High-speed flight only.
- B) Low-speed flight only.
- C) Low-speed and high-speed flight.

181. T45 ATP

What is a purpose of flight spoilers?

- A) Increase the camber of the wing.
- B) Direct airflow over the top of the wing at high angles of attack.
- C) Reduce lift without increasing airspeed.

182. T03 ATP

What recovery would be appropriate in the event of compressor stall?

- A) Reduce throttle, reduce airspeed, and increase angle of attack.
- B) Advance throttle, lower angle of attack, and reduce airspeed.
- C) Reduce fuel flow, reduce angle of attack, and increase airspeed.

183. T01 ATP

An outside air pressure decreases, thrust output will

- A) remain the same since compression of inlet air will compensate for any decrease in air pressure.
- B) increase due to greater efficiency of jet aircraft in thin air.
- C) decrease due to higher density altitude.

184. T05 ATP

The most important restriction to the operation of turbojet or turboprop engines is

- A) limiting compressor speed.
- B) limiting torque.
- C) limiting exhaust gas temperature.

185. T05 ATP

Equivalent shaft horsepower (ESHP) of a turboprop engine is a measure of

- A) turbine inlet temperature.
- B) propeller thrust only.
- C) shaft horsepower and jet thrust.

186. J27 ATP

Wingtip vortices created by large aircraft tend to

- A) sink below the aircraft generating the turbulence.
- B) accumulate and remain for a period of time at the point where the takeoff roll began.
- C) rise from the surface to traffic pattern altitude.

187. V12 ATP

Which 'rule-of-thumb' may be used to approximate the rate of descent required for a 3° glidepath?

- A) 10 times groundspeed in knots.
- B) 8 times groundspeed in knots.
- C) 5 times groundspeed in knots.

188. H833 ATP

What DME indications should a pilot observe when directly over a VORTAC site at 12,000 feet?

- A) 0 DME miles.
- B) 2.3 DME miles.
- C) 2 DME miles.

189. J17 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 124.) A pilot receives this ATC clearance:

'...CLEARED TO THE ABC VORTAC. HOLD SOUTH ON THE ONE EIGHT ZERO RADIAL...'

What is the recommended procedure to enter the holding pattern?

- A) Teardrop only.
- B) Direct only.
- C) Parallel only.

190. J01 ATP

Aircraft navigating by GPS are considered, on the flight plan, to be

- A) RNAV equipped.
- B) FMS/EFIS equipped.
- C) Astrotracker equipped.

191. H831 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 142 and 143.) To which aircraft position does HSI presentation 'D' correspond?

- A) 4.
- B) 17.
- C) 15.

192. J01 ATP

Within what frequency range does the localizer transmitter of the ILS operate?

- A) 108.10 to 111.95 MHz.
- B) 108.10 to 118.10 MHz.
- C) 108.10 to 117.95 MHz.

193. J01 ATP

What aural and visual indications should be observed over an ILS middle marker?

- A) Continuous dots at the rate of six per second.
- B) Alternate dots and dashes at the rate of two per second.
- C) Continuous dashes at the rate of two per second.

194. H837 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 137 and 138.) Which displacement from the localizer and glide slope at the outer marker is indicated?

- A) 1,550 feet to the right of the localizer centerline and 210 feet above the glide slope.
- B) 775 feet to the left of the localizer centerline and 420 feet below the glide slope.
- C) 1,550 feet to the left of the localizer centerline and 210 feet below the glide slope.

195. J01 ATP

A GPS missed approach requires that the pilot take action to sequence the receiver

- A) over the MAWP.
- B) after the MAWP.
- C) just prior to the MAWP.

196. A02 ATP

The maximum speed during takeoff that the pilot may abort the takeoff and stop the airplane within the accelerate-stop distance is

- A) VEF.
- B) V1.
- C) V2.

197. E09 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 2.) May a small transport category, turbine-engine-powered airplane that has a computed landing distance of 5,500 feet use one or both of the runways depicted in the illustration at the destination airport?

- A) Rwy 1 or Rwy 19 may be used whether conditions are wet or dry.
- B) Neither Rwy 1 nor Rwy 19 may be used if dry conditions exist.
- C) Only Rwy 19 may be used provided dry conditions exist.

198. E09 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 1.) What is the maximum landing distance that may be used by a turbopropeller-powered, small transport category airplane to land on Rwy 24 (dry) at the alternate airport?

- A) 6,405 feet.
- B) 5,490 feet.
- C) 6,210 feet.

199. E09 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 1.) What is the maximum landing distance that may be used by a turbine-engine-powered, small transport category airplane to land on Rwy 6 (wet) at the destination airport?

- A) 5,460 feet.
- B) 6,088 feet.
- C) 5,880 feet.

200. E04 ATP

If the weather forecasts do not require the listing of an alternate airport on an IFR flight, the airplane must carry sufficient fuel to fly to the destination airport and

- A) fly for 45 minutes thereafter at normal cruise climb speed.

- B) make one missed approach and thereafter have a 45-minute reserve at normal cruising speed.
- C) fly thereafter for 45 minutes at normal cruising speed.

201. E07 ATP

To serve as pilot in command in an IFR operation, a person must have passed a line check

- A) within the past 12 months, which include a portion of a civil airway and one instrument approach at one representative airport, in one of the types of aircraft which that pilot is to fly.
- B) since the beginning of the 12th month before that service, which included at least one flight over a civil airway, or approved off-airway route, or any portion of either, in one type of aircraft which that pilot is to fly.
- C) consisting of a flight over the route to be flown, with at least three instrument approaches at representative airports, within the past 12 calendar months, in one type of aircraft which that pilot is to fly.

202. E02 ATP

With regard to flight crewmember duties, which operations are considered to be in the 'critical phase of flight'?

- A) Descent, approach, landing, and taxi operations, irrespective of altitudes MSL.
- B) All ground operations involving taxi, takeoff, landing, and all other operations conducted below 10,000 feet, excluding cruise flight.
- C) All ground operations involving taxi, takeoff, landing, and all other operations conducted below 10,000 feet MSL, including cruise flight.

203. E03 ATP

An airplane, operated by a commuter air carrier, flying in extended overwater operations must carry enough approved liferafts of a rated capacity and buoyancy to accommodate the occupants of the aircraft. Each liferaft must be equipped with

- A) one approved pyrotechnic signaling device.
- B) one fishing kit for each person, the raft is rated to carry.
- C) colored smoke flares and a signal mirror.

204. E04 ATP

No person may takeoff an aircraft under IFR from an airport that has takeoff weather minimums but that is below landing minimums unless there is an alternate airport within

- A) 1 hour at normal cruise speed in still air of the departure airport.
- B) 1 hour at normal indicated airspeed of the departure airport.
- C) 1 hour at normal cruise speed in still air with one engine operating.

205. E03 ATP

Federal Aviation Regulations require that interior emergency lights, on aircraft having a passenger seating configuration of 20 to

- A) be armed or turned on during taxiing and all flight operations.
- B) operate automatically when subjected to a negative G load.
- C) be operable manually from the flightcrew station and a point in the passenger compartment.

206. E08 ATP

A person whose duties include the handling or carriage of dangerous articles and/or magnetized materials must have satisfactorily completed, an approved training program established by the certificate holder, within the previous

- A) 24 calendar months.
- B) 6 calendar months.
- C) 12 calendar months.

207. E08 ATP

The training required for flight crewmembers who have not qualified and served in the same capacity on an aircraft is

- A) initial training.
- B) transition training.
- C) upgrade training.

208. E03 ATP

The crewmember interphone system on a large turbojet- powered airplane provides a means of two-way communications between ground personnel and at least one of two flight crewmembers in the pilot compartment, when the aircraft is on the ground.

The interphone station for use by ground personnel must be located so that those using the system from that station

- A) are always visible from within the airplane.
- B) may avoid visible detection from within the airplane.
- C) are able to avoid the intake areas of the engines.

209. E03 ATP

Which document would constitute an approved change to the type design without requiring a recertification?

- A) An approved Minimum Equipment List.
- B) A special flight permit.
- C) The Operations Specifications as approved by the Administrator.

210. E06 ATP

What is the maximum number of hours that a pilot may fly in 7 consecutive days as a pilot in commercial flying and as a pilot for a commuter air carrier?

- A) 34 hours.
- B) 35 hours.
- C) 32 hours.

211. E02 ATP

Which person, other than the second in command, may the pilot in command permit to manipulate the flight controls?

- A) A pilot employed by an engineering firm who is authorized by the certificate holder to conduct flight tests.
- B) A member of the National Transportation Safety Board who holds a pilot certificate appropriate for the aircraft.
- C) An authorized FAA safety representative who is qualified in the aircraft, and is checking flight operations.

212. E02 ATP

In a cargo-only operation, cargo must be loaded

- A) in such a manner that at least one emergency or regular exit is available to all crewmembers, if an emergency occurs.
- B) in such a manner that at least one emergency or regular exit is available to all occupants.
- C) so that it does not obstruct the aisle between the crew and cargo compartments.

213. E02 ATP

Where must a certificate holder keep copies of completed load manifests and for what period of time?

- A) 30 days, at the flight's destination.
- B) 1 month at its principal operations base, or at a location approved by the Administrator.
- C) 30 days at its principal operations base, or another location used by it and approved by the Administrator.

214. E04 ATP

Assuming the required ceiling exists, an alternate for the destination airport is not required if, for at least 1 hour before and after the ETA, the forecast visibility is at least

- A) 3 miles, or 2 miles more than the lowest applicable visibility minimums for the instrument approach procedure to be used, whichever is greater.
- B) 5 miles, or 3 miles more than the lowest applicable visibility minimums for the instrument approach procedure to be used, whichever is greater.
- C) 3 nautical miles, or 2 nautical miles more than the lowest applicable visibility minimums for the approach procedure to be used, which ever is greater.

215. E03 ATP

Which airplanes must have a shoulder harness installed at each flight crewmember station?

- A) All airplanes operating under FAR Part 135, having a seating configuration for 10 persons.
- B) All turbojet-powered airplanes.
- C) All airplanes used in commuter air service, having a passenger seating configuration of 9, excluding any pilot seat.

216. E05 ATP

What are the minimum certificate and rating requirements for the pilot in command of a multiengine airplane being operated by a commuter air carrier?

- A) Airline transport pilot; airplane category; multiengine class.
- B) Airline transport pilot; airplane category; multiengine class; airplane type rating, if required.
- C) Commercial pilot; airplane category; multiengine class; instrument rating; airplane type rating, if required.

217. E03 ATP

A pressurized airplane being operated at FL 330 can descend safely to 15,000 feet MSL in 3.5 minutes. What oxygen supply must be carried for all occupants other than the pilots?

- A) 60 minutes.
- B) 30 minutes.
- C) 45 minutes.

218. E02 ATP

The load manifest must be prepared prior to each takeoff for

- A) any aircraft with more than one engine.
- B) any aircraft with a passenger seating capacity of 10 seats or more.
- C) all helicopters and large aircraft operated by a commuter air carrier.

219. E02 ATP

What is the minimum passenger seating configuration that requires a second in command?

- A) 12 seats.
- B) 15 seats.
- C) 10 seats.

220. E03 ATP

An approved cockpit voice recorder is required equipment in

- A) multiengine, turbine-powered airplanes having a passenger seating configuration of 20 or more seats.

B) all aircraft operated in commuter air carrier service having a passenger seating configuration of 20 seats or more.

C) large turbine-powered airplanes having a maximum passenger capacity of 20 or more seats.

221. E03 ATP

What performance is required of a multiengine airplane with the critical engine inoperative, while carrying passengers for hire in IFR weather conditions?

A) Climb at least 100 ft/min at the highest MEA of the route to be flown or 5,000 feet MSL, whichever is higher.

B) Climb at least 50 ft/min at the MEA's of the route to be flown or 5,000 feet MSL, whichever is higher.

C) Climb at least 50 ft/min at the MEA's of the route to be flown or 5,000 feet AGL, whichever is higher.

222. E02 ATP

Which is a requirement governing the carriage of carry-on baggage?

A) All carry-on baggage must be restrained so that its movement is prevented during air turbulence.

B) Pieces of carry-on baggage weighing more than 10 pounds must be carried in an approved rack or bin.

C) Carry-on baggage must be stowed under the seat in front of the owner.

223. E03 ATP

When a crash ax is required equipment on an aircraft, where should it be located?

A) At a location accessible to both the crew and passengers during normal operations.

B) In the flight crew compartment.

C) At a location inaccessible to the passengers during normal operations.

224. E03 ATP

How many, if any, approved first aid kits are required on an aircraft having a passenger seating configuration of 20 seats and a passenger load of 14?

A) Two.

B) One.

C) None.

225. E03 ATP

Airborne weather radar equipment must be installed in large transport category aircraft, in the conterminous 48 United States,

A) that are engaged in passenger-carrying operations.

B) and be fully operational, although weather forecasts indicate no hazardous conditions.

C) that are engaged in either cargo or passenger-carrying operations.

226. E09 ATP

When computing the takeoff data, what is the percentage of the reported headwind component that may be applied to the 'still air' data?

- A) Not more than 100 percent.
- B) Not more than 50 percent.
- C) Not more than 150 percent.

227. A20 ATP

An applicant who is scheduled for a practical test for an airline transport pilot certificate, in an approved flight simulator, is

- A) not required to have a medical certificate.
- B) required to have a first-class medical certificate.
- C) required to have at least a current third-class medical certificate.

228. A20 ATP

What instrument flight time may be logged by a second in command of an aircraft requiring two pilots?

- A) One-half the time the flight is on an IFR flight plan.
- B) All of the time the second in command is controlling the airplane solely by reference to flight instruments.
- C) One-half the time the airplane is in actual IFR conditions.

229. A25 ATP

A commercial pilot has a type rating in a B-727 and B-737. A flight test is completed in a B-747 for the Airline Transport Pilot Certificate. What pilot privileges may be exercised regarding these airplanes?

- A) ATP - B-747; Commercial - B-727 and B-737.
- B) ATP - B-747, B-727, and B-737.
- C) Commercial - B-737; ATP - B-727 and B-747.

230. B11 ATP

What facilities may be substituted for an inoperative middle marker during a Category I ILS approach?

- A) Compass locator, PAR, and ASR.
- B) ASR and PAR.
- C) The middle marker has no effect on straight-in minimums.

231. B10 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 168, 169, and 169A.) What action should be taken by the pilot if communications are lost after departure from RWY 16 at PWK if VMC?

- A) Start right turn within 1 mile of the departure end of RWY, remain east of ORD VOR/DME R-345, and maintain 3,000 feet; 3 minutes after departure, turn direct to PMM, and climb to FL 190.
- B) Climb to 3,000 feet; after 3 minutes, turn direct to PMM and climb to FL 190.
- C) Continue the flight under VMC and land as soon as practicable.

232. B10 ATP

After experiencing two-way radio communications failure en route, when should a pilot begin the descent for the instrument approach?

- A) Upon arrival at the holding fix depicted on the instrument approach procedure at the corrected ETA, plus or minus 3 minutes.
- B) Upon arrival at any initial approach fix for the instrument approach procedure but not before the flight plan ETA as amended by ATC.
- C) At the primary initial approach fix for the instrument approach procedure at the ETA shown on the flight plan or the EFC time, whichever is later.

233. B08 ATP

At what minimum altitude is a turbine- engine-powered, or large airplane, required to enter Class D airspace?

- A) 2,000 feet AGL.
- B) 2,500 feet AGL.
- C) 1,500 feet AGL.

234. B10 ATP

Under which condition, if any, may a pilot descend below DH or MDA when using the ALSF-1 approach light system as the primary visual reference for the intended runway?

- A) Descent to the intended runway is authorized as long as any portion of the approach light system can be seen.
- B) The approach light system can be used as a visual reference, except that descent below 100 feet above TDZE requires that the red light bars be visible and identifiable.
- C) Under no condition can the approach light system serve as a necessary visual reference for descent below DH or MDA.

235. G03 ATP

(Refer to appendix 1, Excerpt from CFR 49, Part 175.) What is the minimum distance that a package of radioactive materials bearing the label 'RADIOACTIVE YELLOW II' and having a transport index of 15, may be placed from a space continuously occupied by people?

- A) 3 feet.

B) 5 feet.

C) 4 feet.

236. I55 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 145.) What condition is reported at Childress (KCDS)?

A) Light rain showers.

B) The ceiling is solid overcast at an estimated 1,800 feet above sea level.

C) Heavy rain showers began 42 minutes after the hour.

237. I56 ATP

KFTW UA/OV DFW/TM 1645/FL100/TP PA30/SK SCT031-TOP043/BKN060-TOP085/OVC097-TOPUNKN/WX FV00SM RA/TA 07.

This pilot report to Fort Worth (KFTW) indicates

A) the aircraft is in light rain.

B) the ceiling at KDFW is 6,000 feet.

C) that the top of the ceiling is 4,300 feet.

238. K01 ATP

What action is recommended when encountering turbulence due to a wind shift associated with a sharp pressure trough?

A) Establish a course across the trough.

B) Increase speed to get out of the trough as soon as possible.

C) Climb or descend to a smoother level.

239. I32 ATP

Which type clouds may be associated with the jetstream?

A) Cumulonimbus cloud line where the jetstream crosses the cold front.

B) Cirrostratus cloud band on the polar side and under the jetstream.

C) Cirrus clouds on the equatorial side of the jetstream.

240. I32 ATP

Where are jetstreams normally located?

A) At the tropopause where intensified temperature gradients are located.

B) In areas of strong low pressure systems in the stratosphere.

C) In a single continuous band, encircling the Earth, where there is a break between the equatorial and polar tropopause.

241. I32 ATP

Which feature is associated with the tropopause?

- A) Absence of wind and turbulence.
- B) Abrupt change of temperature lapse rate.
- C) Absolute upper limit of cloud formation.

242. I30 ATP

If severe turbulence is encountered, which procedure is recommended?

- A) Maintain a constant altitude.
- B) Maintain constant airspeed and altitude.
- C) Maintain a constant attitude.

243. H703 ATP

What result does a level turn have on the total lift force and load factor?

- A) Lift force remains constant and the load factor increases.
- B) Both total lift force and load factor increase.
- C) Lift force increases and the load factor decreases.

244. H702 ATP

What is the ratio between the total air load imposed on the rotor disc and the gross weight of a helicopter in flight?

- A) Load factor.
- B) Aspect ratio.
- C) Power loading.

245. H721 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 39.) What is the takeoff distance over a 50-foot obstacle?

Pressure altitude	-1,000 ft
Temperature (OAT)	+25 °C
Gross weight	14,000 lb

- A) 1,000 feet.
- B) 950 feet.
- C) 900 feet.

246. H721 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 41.) Given the following, what is the single-engine climb or descent performance?

Pressure altitude	3,000 ft
Temperature (OAT)	+35 °C

- A) 150 ft/min descent.

B) 100 ft/min descent.

C) 350 ft/min climb.

247.

H718 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 42.) Given the following, what is the airspeed limit (V_{NE})?

Gross weight 16,500 lb

Pressure altitude 5,000 ft

Temperature (OAT) -15 °C

A) 133 KIAS.

B) 128 KIAS.

C) 126 KIAS.

248.

H721 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 39.) What is the takeoff distance over a 50-foot obstacle?

Pressure altitude 3,500 ft

Temperature (OAT) +20 °C

Gross weight 15,000 lb

A) 1,100 feet.

B) 1,070 feet.

C) 1,020 feet.

249.

H720

ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 36.) Given the following conditions, what is the maximum allowable measured gas temperature (MGT) during the power assurance check?

Engine torque 57 percent

Pressure altitude 2,500 ft

Temperature (OAT) +5 °C

A) 815 °C.

B) 810 °C.

C) 828 °C.

250.

H848

ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 197, 199, and 200.) What is the ETE for the IFR helicopter flight from Eagle County Regional to Salt Lake City Intl?

A) 1 hour 33 minutes.

B) 1 hour 37 minutes.

C) 1 hour 35 minutes.

251. J27 ATP

Which flight conditions of a large jet airplane create the most severe flight hazard by generating wingtip vortices of the greatest strength?

- A) Heavy, fast, gear and flaps down.
- B) Heavy, slow, gear and flaps down.
- C) Heavy, slow, gear and flaps up.

252. J12 ATP

To assure expeditious handling of a civilian air ambulance flight, the word 'LIFEGUARD' should be entered in which section of the flight plan?

- A) Aircraft type/special equipment block.
- B) Remarks block.
- C) Pilot's name and address block.

253. J15 ATP

How should an off-airway direct flight be defined on an IFR flight plan?

- A) The initial fix, the true course, and the final fix.
- B) The initial fix, all radio fixes which the pilot wishes to be compulsory reporting points, and the final fix.
- C) All radio fixes over which the flight will pass.

254. J01 ATP

Which class of NOTAM gives the latest information on LORAN-C chain or station outages?

- A) NOTAM (L)'s under the identifier 'LORAN-C.'
- B) Class II NOTAM's published every 14 days.
- C) NOTAM (D)'s under the identifier 'LRN.'

255. J31 ATP

What is a symptom of carbon monoxide poisoning?

- A) Rapid, shallow breathing.
- B) Dizziness.
- C) Pain and cramping of the hands and feet.

256. J18 ATP

Under what condition may a pilot file an IFR flight plan containing a special or privately owned IAP?

- A) Upon signing a waiver of responsibility.
- B) Upon approval of the owner.
- C) Upon approval of ATC.

257. J01 ATP

Which indication may be received when a VOR is undergoing maintenance and is considered unreliable?

- A) An automatic voice recording stating the VOR is out-of-service for maintenance.
- B) Identifier is preceded by 'M' and an intermittent 'OFF' flag might appear.
- C) Coded identification T-E-S-T.

258. J34 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 111 and 112.) Which approach lighting is available for Rwy 32R?

- A) HIRL.
- B) TDZ and CL.
- C) MALSR with RAIL.

259. E03 ATP

No person may operate an aircraft under 14 CFR part 135, carrying passengers under VFR at night, unless

- A) it is equipped with a flashlight having at least two size 'D' cell or the equivalent.
- B) each flight crewmember has a flashlight having at least two size 'D' batteries or the equivalent.
- C) each crewmember has a flashlight having at least two size 'D' cells and a spare bulb.

260. E05 ATP

An employee who performs safety-sensitive functions, for a certificate holder, who has actual knowledge of an accident involving an aircraft for which he or she performed a safety-sensitive function at or near the time of the accident shall not use alcohol

- A) within 8 hours of the accident.
- B) until given a release by the NTSB or FAA.
- C) until 4 hours after the accident.

261. E01 ATP

The pilot in command may deviate from 14 CFR Part 135 during an emergency involving the safety of persons or property only

- A) if required to, by the emergency cockpit checklist.
- B) after ATC is notified of the emergency and the extent of deviation required.
- C) to the extent required to meet that emergency.

262. B10 ATP

Unless otherwise prescribed, what is the rule regarding altitude and course to be maintained by a helicopter during an off-airways IFR flight over non-mountainous terrain?

- A) 1,500 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal distance of 3 statute miles of course.

B) 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within 5 statute miles of course.

C) 2,000 feet above the highest obstacle within 5 statute miles of course.

263. B11 ATP

In addition to a two-way radio capable of communicating with ATC on appropriate frequencies, which equipment is the helicopter required to have to operate within Class B airspace? (Letter of agreement not applicable.)

A) DME, a VOR or TACAN receiver, and an appropriate transponder beacon.

B) An appropriate radar beacon transponder.

C) A VOR or TACAN receiver.

264. B10 ATP

According to FAR Part 91, when takeoff minimums are not prescribed for a civil airport, what are the takeoff minimums under IFR for a multiengine helicopter?

A) 1 SM visibility

B) 1200 RVR.

C) 1/2 SM visibility.

265. B10 ATP

The visibility criteria for a particular instrument approach procedure is RVR 40. What minimum ground visibility may be substituted for the RVR value?

A) 3/4 SM.

B) 5/8 SM.

C) 7/8 SM.

266. J26 ATP

When setting the altimeter, pilots should disregard

A) corrections for instrument error.

B) corrections for static pressure systems.

C) effects of nonstandard atmospheric temperatures and pressures.

267. H130 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 30, 32, 33, and 35.) What limit, if any, is exceeded under Loading Conditions BL-10?

A) No limit is exceeded.

B) Forward CG limit is exceeded at landing.

C) Aft CG limit is exceeded at takeoff.

268. H130 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 29, 31, 32, and 33.) Where is the longitudinal CG located under Operating Conditions BL-5?

- A) Station 232.0.
- B) Station 234.9.
- C) Station 235.4.

269. H912 ATP

What is the effect on total drag of an aircraft if the airspeed decreases in level flight below that speed for maximum L/D?

- A) Drag increases because of increased parasite drag.
- B) Drag decreases because of lower induced drag.
- C) Drag increases because of increased induced drag.

270. J13 ATP

What special consideration is given for turbine-powered aircraft when 'gate hold' procedures are in effect?

- A) They are expected to be ready for takeoff when they reach the runway or warmup block.
- B) They are expected to be ready for takeoff prior to taxi and will receive takeoff clearance prior to taxi.
- C) They are given preference for departure over other aircraft.

271. X07 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 81 and 83.) What is the STAB TRIM setting for Operating Conditions G-5?

- A) 3-1/4 ANU.
- B) 2-1/2 ANU.
- C) 2-3/4 ANU.

272. X07 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 73, 74, and 75.) What is VREF for Operating Conditions L-1?

- A) 143 knots.
- B) 145 knots.
- C) 144 knots.

273. W06 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 71 and 72.) What is the approximate level-off pressure altitude after drift-down under Operating Conditions D-3?

- A) 19,800 feet.
- B) 22,200 feet.

C) 21,600 feet.

274. X15 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 92.) What is the change of total drag for a 140,000-pound airplane when configuration is changed from flaps 30°, gear down, to flaps 0°, gear up, at a constant airspeed of 160 knots?

- A) 15,300 pounds.
- B) 13,500 pounds.
- C) 13,300 pounds.

275. X07 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 81, 82, and 83.) What is the takeoff safety speed for Operating Conditions G-1?

- A) 122 knots.
- B) 137 knots.
- C) 139 knots.

276. X15 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 89.) How many feet will remain after landing on a 6,000-foot wet runway with reversers inoperative at 122,000 pounds gross weight?

- A) 2,200 feet.
- B) 3,150 feet.
- C) 2,750 feet.

277. X09 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 61 and 62.) What is the trip time for Operating Conditions X-5?

- A) 2 hours 59 minutes.
- B) 2 hours 55 minutes.
- C) 3 hours 10 minutes.

278. X09 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 66 and 67.) What is the trip time corrected for wind under Operating Conditions Z-1?

- A) 54.7 minutes.
- B) 58.1 minutes.
- C) 51.9 minutes.

279. H950 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 231.) Given the following conditions, what is the takeoff climb limit?

Airport OAT:	38° C
Airport Pressure Altitude:	14 ft.
Flaps:	15°
Engine Bleed for packs:	On
Anti-ice:	Off
A) 136,000 lb.	
B) 137,500 lb.	
C) 139,000 lb.	

280. H950 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 235 and 236.) Given the following conditions, what is the maximum Slush/Standing Water takeoff weight?

Dry field/obstacle limit weight:	180,000 lb.
Slush/standing water depth:	.25 inches
Temperature (OAT):	30° C
Field pressure altitude:	5431 ft.
Field length available:	9000 ft.
No Reverse thrust	
A) 130,850 lb.	
B) 147,550 lb.	
C) 139,850 lb.	

281. H950 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 237 and 238.) Given the following conditions, what are the takeoff V speeds?

Weight:	170,000 lb.
Flaps:	10°
Temperature (OAT):	25° C
Field pressure altitude:	427 ft.
Runway slope:	0%
Wind (KTS) Headwind:	8 KTS
Runway Condition:	Wet Runway

For VR more than or equal to .1 VR, round up VR to the next value (example: 140 +.1 =141)

A) V1 133 kts., VR 140 kts., V2 145 kts.
 B) V1 140 kts., VR 140 kts., V2 145 kts.
 C) V1 138 kts., VR 141 kts., V2 145 kts.

282. T58 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 70.) How many minutes of dump time is required to reduce fuel load to 16,000 pounds?

Initial weight 175,500 lb

Zero fuel weight 138,000 lb

A) 9 minutes.

B) 8 minutes.

C) 10 minutes.

283. T24 ATP

Which place in the turbojet engine is subjected to the highest temperature?

A) Turbine inlet.

B) Fuel spray nozzles.

C) Compressor discharge.

284. V14 ATP

What effect, if any, will landing at a higher-than-recommended touchdown speed have on hydroplaning?

A) Increases hydroplaning potential regardless of braking.

B) No effect on hydroplaning, but increases landing roll.

C) Reduces hydroplaning potential if heavy braking is applied.

285. J06 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 126.) What is the radius from the airport of the inner circle (now called surface area), C?

A) 5 miles.

B) 10 miles.

C) 7 miles.

286. J31 ATP

What is the maximum acceptable tolerance for penetrating a domestic ADIZ?

A) Plus or minus 10 miles; plus or minus 10 minutes.

B) Plus or minus 10 miles; plus or minus 5 minutes.

C) Plus or minus 20 miles; plus or minus 5 minutes.

287. J31 ATP

The illusion of being in a noseup attitude which may occur during a rapid acceleration takeoff is known as

A) somatogravic illusion.

B) autokinesis.

C) inversion illusion.

288. J31 ATP

Which is a common symptom of hyperventilation?

- A) Increased vision keenness.
- B) Decreased breathing rate.
- C) Tingling of the hands, legs, and feet.

289. J34 ATP

(Refer to appendix 1, legends 43 and 43A and appendix 2, figure 103.) The RWYs at LAX are closed and expected to remain closed for 2 hours when N91JB arrives. N91JB requests 4,000 feet, Tower Enroute Control (TEC) with radar vectors to BUR. What altitude can N91JB expect based upon the type aircraft?

- A) 4,000 feet.
- B) 6,000 feet.
- C) 5,000 feet.

290. J17 ATP

When using a flight director system, what rate of turn or bank angle should a pilot observe during turns in a holding pattern?

- A) 3° per second or 25° bank, whichever is less.
- B) 1-1/2° per second or 25° bank, whichever is less.
- C) 3° per second or 30° bank, whichever is less.

291. J01 ATP

If Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring (RAIM) is not available when setting up for GPS approach, the pilot should

- A) continue to the MAP and hold until the satellites are recaptured.
- B) proceed as cleared to the IAF and hold until satellite reception is satisfactory.
- C) select another type of approach using another type of navigation aid.

292. D21 ATP

The minimum weather conditions that must exist for an airport to be listed as an alternate in the dispatch release for a domestic air carrier flight are

- A) those listed in the NOAA IAP charts for the alternate airport, from 1 hours before or after the ETA for that flight.
- B) those listed in the NOAA IAP charts for the alternate airport, at the time the flight is expected to arrive.
- C) those specified in the certificate holder's Operations Specifications for that airport, when the flight arrives.

293. D21 ATP

A domestic air carrier flight has a delay while on the ground, at an intermediate airport. How long before a redispatch release is required?

- A) Not more than 2 hours.
- B) More than 6 hours.
- C) Not more than 1 hour.

294. D20 ATP

Each crewmember shall have readily available for individual use on each flight a

- A) flashlight in good working order.
- B) key to the flight deck door.
- C) certificate holder's manual.

295. D20 ATP

If it becomes necessary to shut down one engine on a domestic air carrier three-engine turbojet airplane, the pilot in command

- A) may continue to the planned destination if this is considered as safe as landing at the nearest suitable airport.
- B) may continue to the planned destination if approved by the company aircraft dispatcher.
- C) must land at the nearest suitable airport, in point of time, at which a safe landing can be made.

296. D20 ATP

Assuring that appropriate aeronautical charts are aboard an aircraft is the responsibility of the

- A) flight navigator.
- B) pilot in command.
- C) aircraft dispatcher.

297. D22 ATP

The information required in the flight release for supplemental air carriers and commercial operators that is not required in the dispatch release for flag and domestic air carriers is the

- A) minimum fuel supply.
- B) weather reports and forecasts.
- C) names of all crewmembers.

298. D21 ATP

Where can the pilot of a flag air carrier airplane find the latest FDC NOTAM's?

- A) Notices To Airmen publication.
- B) Airport/Facility Directory.

C) Any company dispatch facility.

299. D21 ATP

Category II ILS operations below 1600 RVR and a 150-foot DH may be approved after the pilot in command has

A) logged 100 hours' flight time in make and model airplane under 14 CFR part 121 and three Category II ILS approaches in actual or simulated IFR conditions with 150-foot DH since the beginning of the sixth preceding month.

B) logged 90 hours' flight time, 10 takeoffs and landings in make and model airplane and three Category II ILS approaches in actual or simulated IFR conditions with 150-foot DH since the beginning of the sixth preceding month, in operations under 14 CFR parts 91 and 121.

C) made at least six Category II approaches in actual IFR conditions with 100-foot DH within the preceding 12 calendar months.

300. D11 ATP

Which emergency equipment is required for a flag air carrier flight between John F. Kennedy International Airport and London, England?

A) A self-buoyant, water resistant, portable survival-type emergency locator transmitter for each required liferaft.

B) A life preserver equipped with an approved survivor locator light or other flotation device for the full seating capacity of the airplane.

C) An appropriately equipped survival kit attached to each required liferaft.

301. D22 ATP

What information must the pilot in command of a supplemental air carrier flight or commercial operator carry to the destination airport?

A) Names of all crewmembers and designated pilot in command.

B) Copy of the flight plan.

C) Cargo and passenger distribution information.

302. D11 ATP

Which factor determines the minimum number of hand fire extinguishers required for flight under FAR Part 121?

A) Airplane passenger seating accommodations.

B) Number of passenger cabin occupants.

C) Number of passengers and crewmembers aboard.

303. D11 ATP

Information recorded during normal operation of a cockpit voice recorder in a large pressurized airplane with four reciprocating engines

- A) may be erased or otherwise obliterated except for the last 30 minutes prior to landing.
- B) may all be erased or otherwise obliterated except for the last 30 minutes.
- C) may all be erased, as the voice recorder is not required on an aircraft with reciprocating engines.

304. D11 ATP

The emergency lights on a passenger carrying airplane must be armed or turned on during

- A) takeoff, cruise, and landing.
- B) taxiing, takeoff, cruise, and landing.
- C) taxiing, takeoff, and landing.

305. D11 ATP

When may two persons share one approved safety belt in a lounge seat?

- A) Only during the en route flight.
- B) During all operations except the takeoff and landing portion of a flight.
- C) When one is an adult and one is a child under 3 years of age.

306. D15 ATP

What are the line check requirements for the pilot in command for a domestic air carrier?

- A) The line check is required only when the pilot is scheduled to fly into special areas and airports.
- B) The line check is required every 12 calendar months in one of the types of airplanes to be flown.
- C) The line check is required every 12 months in each type aircraft in which the pilot may fly.

307. D14 ATP

How often must a crewmember actually operate the airplane emergency equipment, after initial training? Once every

- A) 6 calendar months.
- B) 24 calendar months.
- C) 12 calendar months.

308. D13 ATP

The 'age 60 rule' of FAR Part 121 applies to

- A) any flight crewmember.
- B) any required pilot crewmember.
- C) the pilot in command only.

309. D15 ATP

What is one of the requirements that must be met by an airline pilot to re-establish recency of experience?

- A) At least one landing must be made from a circling approach.
- B) At least one precision approach must be made to the lowest minimums authorized for the certificate holder.
- C) At least one full stop landing must be made.

310. D11 ATP

For flights above which cabin altitude must oxygen be provided for all passengers during the entire flight at those altitudes?

- A) 14,000 feet.
- B) 16,000 feet.
- C) 15,000 feet.

311. D21 ATP

An airport is not listed in a domestic Air Carrier's Operations Specifications and does not have the prescribed takeoff weather minimums. What are the minimum weather conditions required for takeoff?

- A) 1000-1/2.
- B) 900-1.
- C) 800-2.

312. J34 ATP

(Refer to appendix 1, legend 15 and appendix 2, figure 215.) Windsor Locks/Bradley Intl, is an FAR Part 139 airport. What minimum number of aircraft rescue and fire-fighting vehicles, and what type and amount of fire-fighting agents are the airport required to have?

- A) Three vehicles and 500 pounds of dry chemical (DC), or Halon 1211 or 450 pounds DC and 4,000 gallons of water.
- B) Three vehicles and 500 pounds of dry chemical (DC), or Halon 1211 or 450 pounds DC plus 3,000 gallons of water.
- C) Two vehicles and 600 pounds dry chemical (DC), or Halon 1211 or 500 pounds of DC plus 4,000 gallons of water.

313. B07 ATP

The maximum indicated airspeed that an aircraft may be flown in Class B airspace, after departing the primary airport, while at 1,700 feet AGL and 3.5 nautical miles from the airport is

- A) 250 knots.
- B) 200 knots.
- C) 230 knots.

314. B09 ATP

What is the required flight visibility and distance from clouds if you are operating in Class E airspace at 9,500 feet with a VFR-on-Top clearance during daylight hours?

- A) 3 statute miles, 500 feet above, 1,000 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontal.
- B) 5 statute miles, 500 feet above, 1,000 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontal.
- C) 3 statute miles, 1,000 feet above, 500 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontal.

315. B15 ATP

For what purpose may cockpit voice recorders and flight data recorders NOT be used?

- A) Identifying procedures that may have been conducive to any accident, or occurrence resulting in investigation under NTSB Part 830.
- B) Determining causes of accidents and occurrences under investigation by the NTSB.
- C) Determining any certificate action, or civil penalty, arising out of an accident or occurrence.

316. B10 ATP

In addition to the localizer, glide slope, marker beacons, approach lighting, and HIRL, which ground components are required to be operative for a Category II instrument approach to a DH below 150 feet AGL?

- A) Radar and RVR.
- B) RCLS and REIL.
- C) TDZL, RCLS, and RVR.

317. B10 ATP

What is the maximum permissible variation between the two bearing indicators on a dual VOR system when checking one VOR against the other?

- A) 6° on the ground and in flight.
- B) 6° in flight and 4° on the ground.
- C) 4° on the ground and in flight.

318. B10 ATP

What action should be taken if one of the two VHF radios fail while IFR in controlled airspace?

- A) Notify ATC immediately.
- B) Monitor the VOR receiver.
- C) Squawk 7600.

319. I57 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 149.) What will be the wind and temperature trend for an SAT ELP TUS flight at 16,000 feet?

- A) Temperature decrease slightly.
- B) Wind direction shift from southwest to east.

C) Windspeed decrease.

320. I60 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 152.) What weather conditions are depicted in the area indicated by arrow B on the Radar Summary Chart?

- A) Weak echoes; heavy rain showers; area movement toward the southeast.
- B) Strong echoes; moderate rain showers; no cell movement.
- C) Weak to moderate echoes; rain showers increasing in intensity.

321. H129 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 44.) Where is the new CG if the weight is shifted from the forward to the aft compartment under Loading Conditions WS 5?

- A) +19.15 index arm.
- B) -97.92 index arm.
- C) +13.93 index arm.

322. X21 ATP

(Refer to instructions 1 through 5 for Part 2.) After departing over the Craig VORTAC, what is the ETA at 30°42' N - 080°00' W?

- A) 2156Z.
- B) 2201Z.
- C) 2151Z.

323. X21 ATP

How is Doppler groundspeed determined?

- A) By comparing the frequency from the forward beam with the frequency from the aft beam.
- B) By the automatic astrotracker.
- C) By the unit's accelerometer component.

324. X21 ATP

(Refer to instructions 1 through 5 for Part 1.) What is the preflight groundspeed for the leg from 072° 30' W to 070°00' W?

- A) 230 knots.
- B) 237 knots.
- C) 226 knots.

325. X21 ATP

(Refer to instructions 1 through 5 for Part 1.) What is the preflight distance from Craig VORTAC to the Bermuda VORTAC?

- A) 879 NM.
- B) 852 NM.
- C) 860 NM.

326. X21 ATP

A 1-hour time zone is equal to how many degrees or minutes of longitude on the Earth's surface?

- A) 15°.
- B) 15 minutes.
- C) 1°.

327. X21 ATP

How many degrees of longitude does the mean Sun travel in 3 hours 20 minutes?

- A) 45°.
- B) 55°.
- C) 50°.

328. X21 ATP

(Refer to instructions 1 through 5 for Part 2.) What is the position of the 0000Z fix?

- A) 32°02' N - 069°56' W.
- B) 31°45' N - 070°05' W.
- C) 31°56' N - 070°00' W.

329. H345 ATP

Noonday fixes (local apparent noon) can best be obtained at

- A) higher latitudes.
- B) lower latitudes.
- C) middle latitudes.

330. H345 ATP

Why is the intercept method used to plot celestial fixes?

- A) It eliminates the need to correct for precision.
- B) The subpoint of most bodies would be too far to plot on most aeronautical charts.
- C) It provides a rapid means of computing the observations.

331. H345 ATP

How is the correction for a refraction error applied to the HS (height sighted)?

- A) Subtracted for all celestial observations.
- B) Subtracted for Moon observations only.

C) Added for Sun, Moon, and the planets.

332. H345 ATP

The star at the tail of Scorpius (the scorpion) is

- A) Antares.
- B) Shaula.
- C) Nunki.

333. H339 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 220) The symbol represents

- A) a DR position.
- B) a fix.
- C) an air position.

334. H340 ATP

An ISOGRIV is defined correctly by which of the following responses?

Line of

- A) equal grivation.
- B) positive grivation.
- C) zero grivation.

335. X21 ATP

(Refer to instructions 1 through 5 for Part 1.) What is the magnetic heading shown on the preflight log for the leg from 077°30' W to 075°00' W?

- A) 093°.
- B) 087°.
- C) 082°.

336. H345 ATP

What causes refraction error in a sextant?

- A) Improper alignment of the optical system in the sextant.
- B) Bending of the light as it passes through the atmosphere.
- C) Poorly aligned sextant mount in the aircraft.

337. H345 ATP

The correction used during a Polaris observation is

- A) motion of the body.
- B) index error.

C) 'Q' correction.

338. H345 ATP

To determine latitude by an observation of Polaris, it is necessary to adjust the HO altitude

- A) for erratic orbit of Polaris.
- B) to the altitude of the poles.
- C) for change in LHA of Aries.

339. H345 ATP

The star at the end of the handle of the Little Dipper (URSA Minor) is

- A) Dubhe.
- B) Polaris.
- C) Kochab.

340. H345 ATP

A line extending southward from the western side of Pegasus leads to the star,

- A) Achernar.
- B) Fomalhaut.
- C) Diphda.

341. H345 ATP

How can latitude be determined from a celestial observation of Polaris?

- A) By using the formula $R = ROXf$.
- B) By applying a 'Q' correction to the HO (observed altitude).
- C) By applying a Coriolis correction to the HO (observed altitude).

342. H345 ATP

What measurement does the intercept method provide when determining an LOP for a celestial fix?

- A) The distance in nautical miles between the position and the celestial body's subpoint.
- B) Nautical miles between the actual circle of equal altitude and that of the assumed position.
- C) Nautical miles between the position and the celestial body's nadir.

343. H345 ATP

Which of the listed planets is most often used for a celestial observation?

- A) Uranus.
- B) Venus.
- C) Mercury.

344. H345 ATP

A parallax correction is applied to a celestial observation of the

- A) Sun.
- B) Moon.
- C) planets.

345. H345 ATP

When is parallax error the greatest?

- A) When the altitude of the observer aircraft is high.
- B) When the HS is greatest (i.e., close to 90).
- C) When the body being observed is on the horizon.

346. H345 ATP

Nutation is defined as

- A) nodding or wobbling of the Earth on its axis.
- B) error caused by mechanical faults in the sextant.
- C) bending of the light as it passes through the atmosphere.

347. H345 ATP

Precession and nutation corrections are only applied to

- A) the Sun.
- B) the Moon.
- C) select stars.

348. H345 ATP

How are select stars that are best suited for fixing purposes identified in the H.O. Pub. No. 249, Sight Reduction Tables?

- A) Marked by diamonds.
- B) Name printed in bold type.
- C) Marked by a number symbol.

349. H345 ATP

Which publication deals solely with solutions concerning selected stars?

- A) H.O. Pub. No. 249, Sight Reduction Tables, Volume II.
- B) H.O. Pub. No. 249, Sight Reduction Tables, Volume III.
- C) H.O. Pub. No. 249, Sight Reduction Tables, Volume I.

350. H339 ATP

Which features are associated with the Lambert Conformal Conic Projection?

- A) Meridians are straight lines, equally spaced.
- B) Straight lines cross meridians at constant angles.
- C) A straight line approximates a great circle.

351. H339 ATP

Which chart projection is most commonly used for aeronautical navigation?

- A) Lambert conformal.
- B) Mercator.
- C) Stereographic.

352. H345 ATP

What is the name of the celestial counterpart for longitude?

- A) Declination.
- B) Diurnal circles.
- C) Hour circles.

353. H345 ATP

The first magnitude star approximately midway between Betelgeuse and the Pleides is

- A) Elnath.
- B) Aldebaran.
- C) Pollux.

354. H339 ATP

An air position (AP) is defined as

- A) the location of an aircraft in relation to the air mass surrounding it.
- B) a point on the Earth established by keeping an accurate account of time, groundspeed, and track since the last known position.
- C) an accurate position determined by electronic equipment.

355. H345 ATP

Which planet is most often used for celestial observations?

- A) Pluto.
- B) Uranus.
- C) Mars.

356. H339 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 219.) The symbol represents

- A) a wind vector.
- B) a ground track.
- C) an air position.

357. H345 ATP

How is the first point of Aries defined?

- A) Point where the Sun appears to cross the celestial Equator from north to south.
- B) Point where the Sun crosses the observer's upper branch.
- C) Point where the Sun appears to cross the celestial Equator from south to north.

358. H345 ATP

Sidereal time is defined as

- A) when the Sun passes from north to south declination across the equinoctial.
- B) time measured from the Greenwich Meridian to the observer's lower branch.
- C) time measured by reference to the upper branch of the first point of Aries.

359. H345 ATP

What is the name of the point directly above the observer's position on the celestial sphere?

- A) Nadir.
- B) Aries.
- C) Zenith.

360. H339 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 221.) The symbol represents

- A) an air position.
- B) an air vector.
- C) a wind vector.

361. H339 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 222.) The symbol represents

- A) an air vector.
- B) a DR position.
- C) a wind vector.

362. H345 ATP

At what location are none of the celestial bodies circumpolar?

- A) 60°.
- B) 30°.

C) The Equator.

363. H345 ATP

At what location are all celestial bodies circumpolar?

- A) Either pole.
- B) 60°.
- C) 30°.

364. H345 ATP

The celestial reference lines that are counterparts of parallels of latitude are called

- A) diurnal circles.
- B) declination circles.
- C) hour circles.

365. H345 ATP

From which publication can the GHA of the Sun, Moon, planets, and Aries be obtained?

- A) H.O. Pub. No. 249, Sight Reduction Tables.
- B) H.O. Pub. No. 216, Air Navigation.
- C) Air Almanac.

366. H345 ATP

When observing the Moon HS, which correction is always subtracted?

- A) Parallax.
- B) Refraction.
- C) Index.

367. H345 ATP

When observing the Moon HS, which corrections are always additive?

- A) Parallax.
- B) Index.
- C) Refraction.

368. X21 ATP

Time of transit refers to

- A) when the Sun passes overhead in the sky.
- B) the time when a body passes the observer's meridian.
- C) the altitude of a body above the observer's celestial horizon.

369. X21 ATP

Track is defined as the

- A) horizontal component of the actual path of an aircraft over the ground.
- B) horizontal component of the intended path of the aircraft comprising both direction and magnitude.
- C) intended horizontal direction of travel of aircraft over the ground.

370. X21 ATP

With a relative bearing of 120° , a compass heading of 212° , and a local variation of 9° west, what is the true bearing TO the NDB?

FOR (MAGNETIC)N3060E120150

STEER (COMPASS)0285786117148

FOR (MAGNETIC)S210240W300330

STEER (COMPASS)180212243274303332

- A) 321° .
- B) 141° .
- C) 159° .

371. H345 ATP

Where should the course be measured when plotting on a Lambert Conformal Chart?

- A) Mid-longitude.
- B) Mid-latitude.
- C) Any longitude.

372. H339 ATP

On which chart does a straight line represent a rhumb line?

- A) Stereographic.
- B) Mercator.
- C) Lambert Conformal.

373. D13 ATP

Where is a list maintained for routes that require special navigation equipment?

- A) International Flight Information Manual.
- B) Air Carrier's Operations Specifications.
- C) Airplane Flight Manual.

374. A32 ATP

How many hours of satisfactory flight navigation experience must an applicant have logged to apply for a Flight Navigator Certificate if the applicant has no pilot time?

- A) 300 hours.
- B) 200 hours.
- C) 100 hours.

375. D13 ATP

What document(s) must be in a person's possession for that person to act as a flight navigator?

- A) Third-Class Medical Certificate and current Flight Navigator Certificate.
- B) Current Flight Navigator Certificate and a current Second-Class (or higher) Medical Certificate.
- C) Current Flight Navigator Certificate and a valid passport.

376. I61 ATP

(Refer to appendix 4, figures 25, 26, and 27.) Interpret the path of the jetstream.

- A) Southern California, Nevada, Utah, Nebraska/Kansas, and then southeastward.
- B) The Alaska area, across Canada to Montana, South Dakota, then across the Great Lakes area.
- C) Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, and across the Great Lakes.